Whose performances are nightly applauded by Crowded and Fashionable audience New Dramatic Travestics !

Exquisite Operatic Burlesques
EIGHTEEN STAR PERFORMERS

In new entertainments each night!

Admission 30 cents; children half-price. Pertermance to commence at a precisely. se2-aw

## MUSICAL.

Water," (Goultes d'Eau,) by Water," (Goultes d'Eau,) by Water," (Goultes d'Eau,) by Whiterness" and "Dircy's Land," as performed by Manter's Band, 25 cents; (Lincoln Quickstep," with Portrait of Lincoln, 30c.; "Doug's Las Polka," with Portrait of Director, which was polka," with Portrait of Douglas, 35 cents.

New Music from all parts of the country constantly for sale.

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ROLD MEDAL PIANOS—THE BEST IN

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## CINCINNATI FEMALE SEMINARY! Cor. Seventh and Mound-sts.

PRIVATE AND SELECT DAY SCHOOL.

PHIS INSTITUTION WILL BE RE-Howing TEACHERS:

MILTON SAYLER, Moral Philosophy and Latin. FRANCIS C. BAUMAN, Mathematics. NELSON SAYLEB, Mental Philosophy and Natral Science,
ANN ELIZA WONES, English Branches,
ANLLIE R. STEER, Frimary Department,
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VIUTOR WILLIAMS, Vocai and Instrumental

MARY E. PALMER, Vocal and Instrumental Marien JOSEPHINE MARTINEZ, French.
M. W. BICHARDSON, Principal of Academy of
Design (formed by Prof. Conney.
The School is well provided with a Library, with
Philosophical, Chemical and Astronomical Appaatus, and with a Geological and Sotanical Cabduct.

Care will be exercised in the selection of pupils, and every effort made to keep the associations of the school clevated and worthy. Frequent reviews, especially of elementary English branches and rigid private examinations will be held, but all public examinations and exhibitions will be discontinued. It is keeped that under its new management the school will address itself more strongly than ever to those who desire for their daughters a thorough, accomplished and modest Christian education.

TO THE PRINCIPAL

TO THE PRINCIPAL,

Mathematics, Geography, Grammar, etc.

DR. N. E. BOULE,

Greek and Latin Languages and English Literature.

PROFESSOR L. BUTTENWIESER, Gorman and Hobrew Languages.

PROFESSOR J. C. ZACHOS,
Electron.

A PRIMARY DEPARTMENT will be organized at this same time as above. To this department, as well as to the younger pupils in his own room, the Principal will give his most careful attention. All pupils will be trained in Gymnastics by Mr. GREI-SER, the principal trainer of the young in the German Turners Institute.

TREES — Academic Department, 280 per year, or 340 per seed of five months; Primary, 350 per year, or 220 per seed on the months; Primary, 350 per year, or 220 per seed on.

The Principal may be seen at his rooms from 8 o clock A. M. Illi 2 o clock P. M. during the present week. PROFESSOR J. C. ZACHOS,

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE, ore-st., bet. Sixth and Seventh, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

THE CLASSES WILL BE RESUMED on MONDAY, the 3d of September next. No pupils are boarded in the Institution. TERMSI

nition per Session of ten months..... se of Philoso, hical Apparatus....... se of Chemical Apparatus...... PAYABLE QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE 

MY SCHGOL WILL BE REOPENED on MONIAY, the 2d September. There will be taught all the usual branches of English and Mathematical Education, the Auchunt and several Modern Languages. My constant endeavor is to make my scholars thoroughly acquainted with what they study, and to cultivate their powers of reason and reflection. Particular attention is paid to youth studying for college. Terms, \$30 per manner of Transity as weekles. To yours storying to college. Actus, see personnel of twenty-one weeks.

Apply to UNIMER CLIVE 264 West Sarenthest.

Befor to A. H. McGUPTEN, Esq., B. KING, Esq., A.

M. SEARLES, Esq., S. W. POMERDE, Esq., au21-18

## EIGHTEENTH EXHIBITION.

Ohio Mechanics' Institute

THE SPACE IS BEING RAPIDLY taken. All parties intending to exhibit are IMMEDIATE APPLICATION FOR THE SPACE,

In order that the Locating Committee may allot the space in the different departments to the

BEST ADVANTAGE! of the Institute.

Arthur's Self-sealing FRUIT CANS AND JARS!

At Cost Prices, AT J. R. GREENE'S, No. 24 East Pearl-at, and north-east corner of Fifth and Smith-ats, au26-f

A Domestic Remedy.

DIXON'S BLACK BER RY CAR MINAand the only safe and plomant Medicine for birdries. Cholers morbus, folia and fire many
ries. Cholers morbus, folia and ries are should not be without it, as grange of coater and
diet cames der angement of the Bawels and Stomach,
beich diseases are specific cayed by the Elack berry
Caralinative. Fregared only by
GRO, M. DIXON, Apothecary,
and f. N. E. corner of Fifth and Mainetts,

Brushes.

HAIR-BRUSHES -EIGHTY CHOICE CLOTH-BRUSHES, -20 select patterns of the

Flesh brushes, Hat-brushes, Cloth-brushes, Shoe-rushes, dec. de., for eale by GEO. M. DIKON, Druggist and Sundryman, GUI: f N. E. corner of Fifth and Main-sts. Doughty's Charcoal Paste W HITENS AND PRESERVES THE action Sold by DIXON, corner Pifth and Main. WILLIAM DISNEY ATTORNEY-AT-

## Cincinnati

CINCINNATI, MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1860.

PRICE ONE CENT

RAILWAY MATTERS.

VOL. IV, NO. 11.

TRAINS DEPART. Living Miani-[7 minutes faster than City time 7:30 A. M., 10 A. M. and 11 P. M. Columbus A-commodation, 4 P. M. Xenia Accommodation.

commodation, 4 F. M. Xenia Accommodation, 6 F. M.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DATYON—17 minutes caster than City time, 1 G. A. M., 7:36 A. M., 2436 P. M. and 6 P. M. Hamilton Accommodation, 9:36 A. M. and 3:56 P. M.

ONIO AND MISSISSIPPI—12 minutes shower than City time, 4:255 A. M. and 5:35 P. M. Louisville Accommodation, 2 P. M.

ISPIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI SHORT LINE—[12 minutes shower than City time, 15:40 A. M., 11:50 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MARIETT AND CONCINNAT—[7 minutes faster than City time, 6:15 A. M. and 3:36 P. M.

CINCINNATI, RICHARDON AND INDIANAPOLIS—6 A. M. 21:25 P. M. E. M.

CINCINNATI, RICHARDON AND INDIANAPOLIS—6 A. CINCINNATI, RICHARDON AND INDIANAPOLIS—6 A. CINCINNATI, AND LOCANAPORT—From Sixth-street Depot—6 A. M. and 6 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE. LITTLE MIANT-3:50 A. M., SA. M., 11:04 A. M. and 4:40 P. M.
OHIO AND MIRESSIPPI-7:30 A. M., 12:28 P. M.
and 9:56 P. M.
CINCHNATI, HAMILTON AND DATTON-7:45 A. M.,
1:105 A. M., 2:10 P. M., 5:30 P. M., 7:12 P.
M. and 9:15 P. M.
INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINSAVI-10:15 A. M.,
4 P. M. and 13 P. M.
MARIETTA AND CINCINNAVI-10:32 A. M. and
5:13 P. M.
COVINGTON AND LEXINOVAL-10:32 Covingron and Lexingron-10:35 A. M. and 4:58 P. M. 4:58 P. M. CISCINATI, BIGHNOND AND INDIANAPOLIS—7:45 A. M. 22:16 P. M., 5:36 P. M. CINGINSATI AND LOGASSPORT—From Sixth-street Depot—7:45 A. M. and 7:12 P. M.

POSTOFFICE BULLETIN.

East Mail.—Arrives 3:50 A. M. and 4:40 P. M.; closes at 1 A. M. and S P. M.

Hattingse, Washington and Wheeling.—Arrives at 5:50 A. M.; closes at 8 P. M.

St. Louis and Louisville.—Arrives at 11 A. M. and 10 P. M.; closes at 1 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Chicano and North-west.—Arrives at 11 A. M. and 10 P. M.; closes at 1 A. M. and 4 P. M. VARIETIES.

The national debt of the Sandwich Islands on the 1st of April, 1860, was \$108,778. The population of the city of Detroit, Michigan, is now ascertained to be 46,834.

A vessel sails from Boston next week, for Syria, with 1,500 barrels of rum on board. The New York Fire Department are to turn out at the reception of the Prince of Wales in that city.

Col. Charras, one of the Republican French exiles, and not unknown in this country, has joined the army of Garibaldi. The Sons of Malta of Lowell, Mass., have collapsed, and their property knocked off at

The expense of maintaining the army and

navy of France, for the current year, is estimated at \$107,400,000.

The census-taker in New Milford, New York, found three old maids, each two years younger than they were ten years ago. The health of Mobile, Ala., continues better than ever was known; only fourteen deaths having occurred this last week.

Paul Akers, the sculptor of the "Dead Pearl Diver," now on exhibition at the Dus-seldorf Gallery, has returned in poor health from Europe. Joseph Venzie, of Providence, R. I., has pledged himself to give \$100 toward erecting a monument to the memory of Samuel Adams

on Boston Common. A little girl, Sarah Jane Murray, over-turned the other day a kettle of boiling water upon berself, in New York, and died in great

Mr. Hamblin, of Breckinridge, Missouri, was waylaid and shot dead near that village the other night, by one Tye, who suspected Hamblin of being intimate with his wife. The city authorities of New York are con-

The city sittle response of water and the expended to entertain the Prince of Wales. Half a million is talked of. William Greenough, one of the oldest printers in the country, died in Boston re-cently. He was over eighty-eight years of

Harriet Stilwell, a girl of fourteen, died last week, at Northfield, Ill., from a brutal violation from which she had suffered two

Mrs. Susan Senter and her son have been committed to answer the charge of murder-ing a young girl in Cabot, Vt., Elmira Wheeler, about three weeks since.

The New York correspondent of the Bos-ton, Journal says that "the really finest man-sion in all this region, is that on Washington Hights, owned by James Gordon Bennett." A portion of the walls of the Episcopal Church in Bristol, R. I., fell in with a great crash on Monday, making a noise like a clap of thunder and an expense of \$8,000.

George Furlowe and Timothy Himes fought a duel with pistols, near Sacramento, Cal., recently, and the latter was severaly

An adder was killed in South Bridgton, Mass., a short time since, measuring over three feet in length, which was attended by

It is said that an African convict in the Eastern Pennsylvania Penitentiary has acquired a stock of Latin and Greek that would nor to many a Freshman.

All free colored persons recently gone into Berkeley County, Va., from other counties, have been given ten days by the Courts to

In boring an Artesian Well at Province-town, Mass., a short time ago, clam shells were found 130 feet below the surface of the

A "Swing-tailed Shark," a species very rare in that vicinity, was caught in a net at Swamscott, Mass., last Wednesday. It meas-

ured ten feet in length. A return, issued during the present month, states that the total number of steam vessels registered in Great Britain before the 1st of

January last, was 1,863; with a gross tunnage of 666,513. The South Carolinians seem to be getting uneasy, not so much about the state of their defences, however, as regarding the \$100,000 appropriated by the last Legislature, to arm the State.

A reverend gentleman of Augusta, Georgia, announced from his pulpit last Sabbath morning, that betting on elections is not only stealing, but the very meanest kind of clashing.

Lady Franklin arrived at Montreal on Thursday last. At every station on the route throngs collected to see one whose heroic virtues have rendered her so renowned.

The people in New Haven, Conn., are seeing stars in the day time. That is not a new discovery. But it does not speak well for the morals of that hitherto upright city. A valuable horse, belonging to Capt. Isaac Farnum, of Essex, Mass, which was tied near a number of bee-hives, was so stung by the insects, on Saturday, that he died within these house.

O. Staite, editor of the Wytheville (Va.)
Telegraph, on Saturday, shot and killed W.
W. Hanson, cashler of the Farmers Bank of
Wytheville. The difficulty grew out of
newspaper publications.

The Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist says thaut 5,000 bushels of peaches, besides a large number of verrexcellent watermelons, have been shipped by the Adams Express from that point during the present season.

Saturday's St. Louis Democrat has the

ollowing: The self-confessed murderer, Jacob Simon The sett-confessed murderer, Jacob Simon-rust, alias Samuel Brust, aged only twenty-our years, was hanged in the jail-yard yes-erday afternoon. Though indicted, con-icted, sentenced and executed as Samuel rust, it transpires that his real name was se one we have first given above. In accordance with the requirement of the

aw, a watch was kept upon the condemned an during the night preceding his execu-ion. Deputy-Marshals Eves and Peying-aus performed the duty, yet found that heir official services were not specially needed. The prisoner was left for most of the time undisturbed, Deputy Eyes calling upon him each half hour to see that all was right. Brust passed the time in praying, singing hymns, conversing, smoking, and occasionally taking some refreshments, until two A. M., when he lay down and slept tran-

quilly till near sunrise.

On waking, he expressed himself as feeling much refreshed, saying he had never slept more deliciously. He resumed his devotions with apparent, satisfaction and cheerfulness, and at 9 o clock gave a cordial greeting to his reverend friends, Pastors Wahl and Will, who then called upon him. To them he re-peated that he had rested sweetly, and found himself tranquil and assured in the near view of his fate. He added that he felt happier of his fate. He added that he felt happier than he did on even his wedding night. The source of his serenity he described as a clear consciousness of the divine forgiveness and favor through the merits of Christ. After joining with him in prayer, praise and singing, and further exhorting him, the reverend gentlemen administered to him the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and then took leave of him for an hour, during which he ate relishingly his last meal.

At five minutes before two o'clock the solemn cortege emerged from the prison door, led by Marshal Wegman and Brust. The Marshal and his prisoner advanced more rapidly than the others, and Brust walked firmly and rather briskly up the steps, being the first upon the scaffold. He was neatly attired in black, with black galters and white stockings, a broad brimmed black felt hat, dark neck-cloth and white neck-collar. He was rather tail, and a stoutly built, muscular man, looking young and fresh, with broad face, heavy features, dark complexion, black hair and dark blue eyes, a well developed forehead, and a large thick head. He was evidently a man of unusual energy and physical resources, and a strong and passionate will. His demeanor was firm, grave, gentle and passive. THE WAY TO THE SCAFFOLD.

THE MURDERER'S ADDRESS. As the members of the funeral party arranged themselves, with uncovered heads, on the scaffold, Brust stepped briskly forward, placed his hands upon the railing, and began an animated address in broken and sometimes unintelligible English. When he sometimes unintelligible English. When he appeared, there was a rush forward of the crowd in the yard, and another rush and scene of crowding and disorder when be began speaking. He was obliged to wait till the confusion had subsided, before he could proceed. His enunciation was loud and vigorous, and as he progressed he gesticulated freely and carnestly, and spoke fluently though disjointedly. His remarks, translated into connected English, were somewhat as follows:

what as follows:

"Brethren and Sisters:—This is my last minnte that I am here. In a very few minutes
I'm gone. I now confess I killed William
Smith and took his money from him. I confessed it to my minister the first day of my
sentence. sentence. I was very sorry because I'd done such a big crime. God has given me pun-ishment for it; he has let me down deep almost to hell, but he has raised me up—it's he has raised me up so that though I've got now to die I don't care for all this. I shall soon be gone, but I know for sure my God and my Father and Jesus Christ, and he gave me grace and makes me very happy to go and well satisfied to have no more with this world. And the place I had my help was at the foot of the cross of Christ; I had harder punishments than other men, but I believe God did it he did it because he saw nothing else would bring me around, and I thank him. I forgive all that ever did any thing

against me, and wish you to forgive me and forgive all."

The carnest and energetic speaker continued in this strain for some minutes, and then, saying he wished to speak in German, addressed his fellow countrymen a few reachs in the transported by the strain of the s marks in that tongue. Having closed with a fervid "Amen," he kneeled and prayed aloud in German for a minute, and was followed by petitions from Pastor Will, and Pastor Wahl, each also kneeling.

THE EXECUTION. The death-warrant was read, and Brust stood firm and unshrinkingly upon the box, while the deputies were tying his hands behind him, adjusting his neck-clothing so as to admit the rope, and drawing and tying the white cap over his head. He aided in baring his neck. Before the cloth was drawn over his neck. Before the cloth was drawn over his face he looked wistfully into the sky After that operation he was only perceptible as a motionless statue, until the drop fell. We discovered no tremor in the limbs or

person.

At the signal he descended some five feet, breaking his neck by the fall. There was no struggle, no further movement, except a convulsive heaving of the chest, and a shutting and opening of the fingers. The heaving of the chest became rarer, till there was a slight shrug of the shoulders, a tremor of the fingers, and Brust was dead. He probably exvised within four minutes after the fall. expired within four minutes after the fall, which took place at fifteen minutes past two. After banging some twenty-four minutes, the body was pronounced to be dead, and was taken down.

THE MURDERER AND THE VICTIM Brust was the son of a humble and toiling farmer, near Ludwigsberg, in the kingdom of Wittemberg, Germany. He was brought up to work on his father's farm and received the usual religious and secular education of his class. As to what were his habits and

the usual religious and secular education of his class. As to what were his habits and character before leaving home for America we have learned nothing. He arrived at New Orleans about eight years ago, when some sixteen years of age. After working there as a laborer for several years, he removed to Cincinnati and thence to Cumminsville, near that city, where he was married two years ago. His brother, sister, wife and child, and father-in-law, are still residing there. His reputation was bad; he was avoided as a rogue; got indicted for horse-stealing and started for California. It was there that he cultivated the acquaintance with William F. Smith, which resulted in the tragedy of yesterday.

Smith, or Smidt, was also a German, and of Cincinnati. The two returned together, arriving in New York City, and thence traveling to Cincinnati. Up to the time of his death, Brust persisted in saying that Smith had treated him very badly, and that he (Brust) cherished against Smith a feeling of batred, and thirst for revenge, on their arrival at New York. He stated that a principal motive of his accompanying Smith from Cincinnati to St. Louis, and stopping with him here at the Green-atreet Exchange, was to accomplish his vengeance. The parties arrived there at about two o'clock in the afternoon of the flit of March last, on Wednesday, and the number was perperated at about the same hour of the following Friday. No altercation had been, observed between them. They at e. slept, walked, and talked together like brothers, and together retired to their room, at half-past one o'clock in the afternoon of the flit of March, Surely

STREET, ST. OF STREET

Another Legal Tragedy—The Execution of Brust in St. Louis—Full Particulars of the Closing Scene.

We need not again detail the often repeated history of the bloody occurrence there, brust fled, walked to Cairo, took passage

The Chinese Rebellion—The Capture of Socchow by the Rebels.

The Chinese Rebellion—The Capture of the Wealthy city of Socchow thence on the Prairie Ross for Cincinnati, and on arriving there was almost immediately arrested—for a larceny there and a murder here. The sequel is before the reader, in the execution on yesterday.

> The Great Rival Feats of Blondin and Farini at Ningara-They Each Carry a Man over the Abyan. Thursday's Buffalo (N. Y.) Express, thus recounts the feats of the rival rope-walkers

over the Niagara River. The announcement that these notorious individuals would each carry a man upon their respective backs over their respective cables, drew a crowd to the Falls yesterday. At least 1,000 persons went from this city. Blondin's performance was witnessed by, we should say, 4,000 people, stationed within his inclosures to the American and Canadian

inclosures to the American and Canadian sides, and upon the Bridge.

Precisely at four o'clock the Frenchman made his appearance, and ran out upon his rope. Having proceeded perhaps 200 feet, he commenced a series of gymnastic and the way continue to say no other

rope. Having proceeded perhaps 200 feet, he commenced a series of gymnastie exercises that we venture to say no other man in the world would dare attempt. First, he lay at full length upon the rope; then he turned a number of back somersets; then he turned a number of back somersets; then he hung by both feet; then by one foot; then by one leg crooked at the knee joint; then he stood upon his head. These feats were performed with amazing rapidity—a rapidity that was fearful to witness, or would have been but for the perfect self-possession that was apparent in every motion.

Having reached the center of his rope Blondin laid aside his balance-pole, placed his stomach upon the cable and went through the motions of swimming, after which he descended the swing, which is a permanent fixture at that point. This swing hangs about thirty feet below the cable. Here he set himself whirling, making eighteen revolutions in about as many seconds, and performed various other surprising feats, concluding and elimaxing the whole by hanging to the swing with his head downwards. He then ascended to the cable, picked up his pole, and trotted to the Canada side. The time occupied in the whole journey was a little over fitteen minutes.

After a delay of about half an hour, which

little over fifteen minutes.

After a delay of about half an hour, which After a delay of about half an hour, which was mainly occupied in adjusting the guys, Monsieur Blondin made his appearance on the Canada end of the cable, bearing his agent, Mr. Harry Colcord, upon his back. Considering the fact that Mr. Colcord weights 145 pounds, and that Blondin himself weights but 125, it may be imagined that he had a pretty good load to carry. It was perfectly wonderful to witness the ease with which Blondin achieved this most difficult and dangerous undertaking. Colcord left his perch—we can not think of a better word—but twice during the entire walk, and then merely stood upon the rope for a half minute or so, for the purpose of "straightening out." In exactly fourteen minutes from the time they left the Canada shore, they were re-

In exactly fourteen minutes from the time they left the Canada shore, they were received upon the American side with the hearty plaudits of the assembled thousands.

Farini started with his man—a Canadian by the name of McMullen—at five o'clock. He entered upon his task with evident fear and trembling, and proceeded with it in a bungling and awkward manner. Having gone about fifty feet, he compelled his animate load to descend from its position, stretch out its respective legs, place its hands stretch out its respective legs, place its hands upon his shoulders, and trudge along after him. It was carry and unload, unload and him. It was early and unload, unload and carry, for the three-quarters of an hour that he occupied in his "performance"—which is acknowledged by all to have been an exceedingly sorry one. It was witnessed by less than 1,500 persons. Farini may have pluck, but he lacks tact and experience. He may aspire to be called the rival of Blondin, but at present he must consent to be known merely as his imitator. merely as his imitator.

More of the yancey-Scibels Collision. The formal collision between Col. Seibels and young Yancey, we have already mentioned as well as the latter gentleman's card reflecting on the Col., who it will be remembered is one of the editors of the Montgomery (Ala.) Confederation.

In reply to Mr. Yancy, Mr. Seibels says:
The assumption, on Mr. Yancy's part, that I am not to be "treated as a gentleman," is the cheap resort of a coward, who seeks refuge from the responsibility "asual among gentlemen." It is an advertisement of the fact that he won't fight, if called upon by me. Under such circumstances, I have no right to ask a friend to put himself in a position which might compromise him; and this Mr. Yancey well knew when he cautiously penned his card. His son had assaulted me on the street for articles in this paper, acknowledged by Mr. Yancey himself to be insulting, he was in town on the day of the publication of one of them, and permitted, if he did not instigate, his son to make an attack which he had not the courage to do himself. If the articles written by me were insulting, Mr. In reply to Mr. Yancy, Mr. Seibels says: ne had not the courage to do himself. If the articles written by me were insulting, Mr. Y. had his remedy. I hold myself ready, at all times, to respond to any demand he might make; but he skulks from a conflict, and—interposes his son. This man—a convicted felon, a recipient of Executive elemency, who is more familiar with the walls of a jail than with trath or hoper—reveness an insult of is more familiar with the waits of a jair than with truth or honor—revenges an insult of fered him, not by acts, but words, and advertises himself as a paltroon and coward, by publishing that we "are not to be treated as a gentleman." He saved us the necessity of publishing him as a coward, by advertising it himself in advance.

In reply to the charge of convicted felony, the Advertiser volunteers the following explanation:

1838, in South Carolina, in a street "In 1838, in South Carolina, in a street fight, Mr. Yancey killed Dr. Earle, and was convicted of manslaughter. The facts, as sworn to, were published in the Mountaineer at that time. They are briefly these: Dr. Earle took offense at some remarks made by Mr. Yancey, and cut a heavy bludgeon, bought a large new knife, and declared that he would run Yancey out of the village.
Mr. Yancey, learning of this, hunted up Dr.
Earle, who was a larger man than Colonel
Seibels, and in the fight that ensued the Doctor used his knife and stick, and Mr. Yancey

Mr. Yancev having said that he did not intend to include Mr. Edwin A. Banks, also one of its editors, in his allusions to the editors of the Confederation, that gentleman in a card says. "I have only to say that, while I am not the author of the article, I indorse every line, word, and letter in it."

A Great Panic in England.—According to the Newcastle (England) Express, considerable panic was created in that port lately by the arrival of a fleet of Franch luggers. The news soon spread throughout the town that the French were invading the country. A similar excitement was created in Liver-A sinilar excitement was created in Liver-pool soon after, when it became known along the line of docks that a large French steam frigate was coming into port. At some of the north docks the laborers rushed frantically into the pier heads, in order to satisfy themselves as to the presence of the "ruthless invader," but their flutter was soon hushed when the Frenchman politely saluted the New Brighton Fort, a complisaluted the New Brighton Fort, a compli-ment which was courteously returned by those on duty at the fort.

Cost of the Prince of Wales's Reception.
It is estimated that the reception of his Royal Highress, the Prince of Wales, will coat the Provincial Government of the Cannada no less a sum than \$1,000,000, independent of the vast amount spent by the different towns,

W. S. SECOND. SEA PROPERTY.

by the Chinese rebels, has created the deepest consternation at Shanghai and the sur-

rounding country. The Shanghai corremerce saver

spondent of the New York Journal of Com-The effect of this and news upon the Chinese it is impossible to describe; perfect consternation seems to have seized upon all classes. Imagine London or New York taken by a foreign foe, and the panic which would ensue not only among residents, but those of the country and neighboring towns, and the picture would fall short of that witnessed here. For there would be the conthose of the country and neighboring towns, and the picture would fall short of that witnessed here. For there would be the consciousness of mercy at the hands of the invaders; here, on the contrary, the capture of a town is followed by indiscriminate massacre, general pillage, a ruthless destruction of property, and the most terrible atrocities which it is possible for human beings to perpetrate. No wonder, then, that the very rumor of approaching rebels is sufficient to produce a panic among the people; and when the terrible and long-dreaded danger at length approaches, they become as children, and fly here and there, without knowing whether to places of security or danger. From all the towns in this province these has been a perfect exodus of people. Natives of the district seeking the shelter of unfrequented spots in the country; those from other provinces flying to their homes; and every available vessel, native and foreign, has been taken at exorbitant prices by these trembling fugitives, to convey them to a place of fancied security.

As for the capture of Soochow, though that city is only ninety miles distant, we are yet in doubt as to their character—whether they are the Taiping rebels who have so long held Nankin, or distanted scalings of the

they are the Taiping rebels who have so long held Nankin, or disbanded soldiers of the held Nankin, or disbanded soldiers of the Imperial army, or local maranders. Of this alone are we certain, that the whole province, with the exception of Shangbai and environs, is at present not under the control of the Imperial Government; for the Governor-General and all the authorities who have succeeded in escaping with their lives, have sought refuge in the inferior town of Shanghai, without soldiers, without money, and with very few followers; and, but for the presence of foreign troops, they would have been ere this without heads as well.

Since the Governor-General's arrival, he has had several interviews with the English Since the Governor-General's arrival, he has had several interviews with the English and French Ministers, and to-day with the American Minister. The precise subject and results of them are not made public. It is known, however, that the Governor-General has urgently solicited the aid of foreign troops to retake Soochow, and it is believed that his promises of reward have been very great.

great.

It is rumored, for instance, that Hange-how, Soochow and Nanking, if taken, might be held by the allies, without demur, on the part of the Government, until the Tientain Treaties are properly ratified, and foreign relations with the empire satisfactorily set-tled; that, furthermore, the Governor-Gen-eral claims to have full powers to ratify such treaties, and will assume the responsibility treaties, and will assume the responsibility of a settlement with the foreign ministers here. The latter proposal, however tempt-ing, will not probably prevent the prosecu-tion of the English and French designs at the North, as the cunning and deception of Chinese officials are too well known. The former would seem too important, in a miliformer would seem too important, in a mili-tary, commercial and political point of view, to let easily pass, as an occupation of the three-once prond and conservative cities of Hang-low, Soschow and Nanking would do more to break up the prejudices of the Chi-nese than all the measures combined of for-eigners since the commencement of their intercourse with this country. Thus far, nothing has been concluded upon; and prob-ably the arrival of Lord Eigin and Baron Gros is awaited. Mr. Ward has been so-licited to use his good offices as mediator, but it would be difficult to employ them with much effect in the solution of the present much effect in the solution of the present question, and this is the opinion of the Minister himself.

General Washington in a Tempestuon Rage.
From all accounts, when General Washington was in a passion, it was a grand one, with just that sort of intensity that gives us an

idea of suppressed power, of a strength we do not quite see. do not quite see.

In the volume recently prepared by the executors of Richard Rush, entitled Occasional Productions, we find an anecdote illustrating this. When, in 1791, the officer arrived with dispatches announcing the defeat of St. Clair, Washington was at dinner. His Secretary, therefore, left the table to receive them, but the messenger said his instructions were to deliver them to General Washington in person. The Secretary returned and in person. The Secretary returned, and Washington left the table to see the officer. On coming back, he made an spology for his absence, but said nothing of the business, and maintained his usual affability during

and maintained his usual affability during the whole evening.

At ten o'clock the company had all gone. and Mrs. Washington retired, leaving only the General and his Secretary, who describes the scene. Washington walked the floor for some minutes, and then sat down. But it was plain that he had been suppressing a strong emotion. Suddenly he broke out: "It's all over—St. Clair's defeated—routed—the officers nearly all killed, the men by wholesale—the rout complete—too shocking to think of—and a surprise into the hargain! He uttered this with great vehemence, pansed, got up, and walked the room, then directly stopped short and broke out: "Yes, here on this very spot I took leave of him; I here on this very spot I took leave of him; I wished him success and honor; 'you have your instructions,' I said, 'from the Secretary of War.' I had a strict eye to them, and will add but one word—beware of a surprise.

add but one word—beware of a surprise. I repeat it—beware of a surprise—you know how Indians fight us.

"He went off with that as my last solemn warning thrown into his ears. And yet to suffer that army to be cut to pieces, hacked, butchered, tomahawked, by a surprise—the very thing I guarded him against! O, God, be's worse than a nurdear! How very thing I guarded him against! O, God, O, God, he's worse than a murderer! How can he answer for it to his country? The blood of the slain is upon him—the curse of widows and orphans—the ourse of Heaven.'

While making these exclamations his frame shook, and he tossed his hands wildly. The tempest passed, and Washington, seating himself, said in a calm voice, "This must not" go beyond this room." Another and a longer pause, and he said in a lower tone, "General St. Clair shall have justice—I will hear him without displeasure—he shall have full justice."

A WEALTHY MERCHANT ARRESTED FOR ENTERING HIS OWN HOUSE.—Since the bur-glaries in some of the houses on the Fifthgiaries in some of the houses on the Fifthavenue, N. Y., a strict watch has been kept
for similar attempts. One night last week
the owner of a five-story freestene froat
walked quietly into his front-door and ascending to his chamber went to bed. He
was seen, and the police arrested him as soon
as he was anugly between the sheets. He
had to call in the neighbors to identify him,
and to verify his statement that he was the
head of a respectable family summering at
Newport. He was believed to be a notorious
burglar, and one officer was confident his
portrait was in the Rogues Gallery.

TERRIBLE QUANDARY FOR BURNESS PRYSICIANS.—In Burmah, when a young woman is taken ill, her parents agree with the physician, that if he cures the patient he may have her for his trouble, but if she diss under his medicine, he is to pay them her full value. It is stated that successful physicians have large families of females, who have become their property in this manner.

Later from General Walker's Fiftbustering Expedition - Emigration from the Town of Truxillo.

Friday's New Orleans Picayune says: The brig Creole, Capt. Foubister, arrived at this port last evening, from Ruatan Island the 17th inst. She reports that the bark Active, a small coaster which piles between the Bay Islands and mainland, arrived at Port McDonald late in the evening of the 15th, from Truxillo, bringing "a load of passengers and word that the town was to be attacked that night by a strong force from aback (i, e., the country around). The bark Carib is expected over to-day with other passengers."

Description of the control of the control of the considerable, but by no means threatening numbers, outside the city, soon after Walker took possession of it, for the declared purpose of attacking it. This frightened a great many ignorant and timid people, who applied to General Walker for protection, and the General in order to reassure them told. the General, in order to reassure them, told them they had better go over to Ruatan Island, where they would certainly be safe. And taking him at his word, they had ac-tually proceeded thither, as stated, in con-siderable numbers.

Nevertheless, we are assured on the best authority that it was all a false alarm, that no attack was really meditated upon the town, and that in any case which seems probable, Walker, from his position, and the means at his disposal, would be able to make at all times the most successful de-

Furthermore, we learn from Truxillo that the city remained, up to the 15th instant, perfectly quiet, in the possession of Walker; that the guns had been all remounted on the that the guns had been all remounted on the forts in splendid style; that the best health and discipline prevailed in the army, and that, so far from having apprehensions of an attack, all the men were looking forward with high hopes to an expedition to Comayagua, the capital, where they expected to meet Cabanas, or other leaders of the Liberal paster.

party.

From Rustan there is nothing new, and from the Balize, British Honduras, whence the Creole originally sailed, nothing but this, that Walker's landing at Truxillo had created no excitement whatever, nor was it likely that it would in any way engage the attention of the British authorities.

The New York Evening Express says that the great oceanic current which proceeds along our Eastern coast has been suffering from a lassitude, the cause of which they were not at all able to explain. With the mercury averaging about 80° in the middle of the day, the weather has felt as oppressive as when it is at ninety on ordinary occasions. The sun has seldom made its appearance, and then with diminished brilliancy. Heavy banks of clouds lay piled up around the horizon, while masses of "scud" floated across the zenith. For several days it threatened to rain, but failed to fulfil the threat. At last, on Tuesday afternoon and night, the pent up elements discharged themselves in earnest. Yesterday was clearer, and the mercury stood a little higher in the tube; but the wind still continued to come from the ocean, and every person felt uncomfortable. The rain of last night has again partially cleared the atmosphere.

The Gulf Stream, as we have already stated, is responsible for the annoyance. In summer it hugs the coast of this part of North America more closely than in winter; and the south-east wind brings us more directly under the influence of that heated current. The atmosphere, on passing over it, becomes surcharged with vapors, which partially congeal upon reaching the land. That moisture is so abundant that the human system is unable to perform the insensible perspiration required to preserve it in a high tone of health and vigor, and hence the disagreeable feelings experienced.

The prevailing atmospheric currents in this section of country come from the northwest; and in traversing the continent, these have become nearly exhausted of their

The prevailing atmospheric currents in this section of country come from the northwest; and in traversing the continent, these have become nearly exhausted of their moisture. Hence they are found to absorb it freely from animals as well as the surface of the ground, and in that condition the human being, discharging freely through the porous system, feels unusually active in body and clear is intellect. The physical and mental characteristics of the American people, in fact, are owing, in a great degree, to the winds which prevail in this country.

On the other hand, the West of Europe has a climate more mild and moist than ours, because the South-west winds are more or less laden with moisture collected from the Gulf Stream and the remainder of the North Atlantic. This difference in climate has produced a different type of mankind—one that is heavy, slow, phlegmatic, and dull, in comparison with ourselves. Owing to similar causes the Anglo-Saxon stock has produced still other varieties in South Africa, Australia and Hindostan.

The Gulf Stream is an excellent "institution" in December; but if it can do no better by us than for the last few days, we shall vote it a nulsance.

vote it a nuisance. The Famous Convicts at Sing-Sing Penl

teutlary.

A visitor at Sing-Sing, N. Y., says "We found Huntingdon sitting quietly in an elegantly carpeted office—a right sumptuous apartment for a prison. He was clothed in the striped stuff worn by all the prisoners, but his well-kept hair and his elegantly-booted feet deprived him of the air common to those surrounding him. His sallow face hore a pleasant smile as he spoke to our companion. But, contrary to the general supposition, his cell is precisely like the others. We were also shown an obese negress, named Sally Miller, who is so heavy that she used herself as a weight to hold down her victim while shother woman robbed her pockets. When she came here she weighed 360 pounds. She has been imprisoned ten years, and has three more to serve. In the tentiary. occurs. When she came here she weighed years, and has three more to serve. In the hat shop, on a front seat as you cuter, sits Mrs. Robinson, the "vailed murderess." She has no vail now. She wears a half smirk continually on her round face, and her hair is black and glossy, and her cheeks red; but she is by no means a handsoms, nor even a good looking woman. She looks as heartless as a viper—not hardened, but naturally heartless. Her features are course. She, too, is here for life. Near her sat Mrs. Little, the poisoner of her husband. She is a youngish and quite good looking woman. Her term of imprisonment is seven years. Although there are some marked exceptions, the general aspect of the body of prisoners at Sing-Sing is hardly of that desperate and villainous character for which people look in the immates of a State Prison. The offenders seem to be young men, by a very large the inmates of a State Prison. The offenders seem to be young men, by a very large majority, and among them were some handsome and intelligent faces."

MIARON INFORTATION OF SPANISH STOCK MULES,—Among the importations by the Vanderbill on her last trip, was the largest lot of Spanish stock-mules ever brought to this country. There are eighteen jacks and seven jennies—all very large and strong. Some of the jacks stand fourteen and a half hands high, and are valued at a large price—one of them being held at \$5,000. These tough quadrapeds were bought in Spain by their owners, Dr. Wilson and Mr. Warren, and were driven over the mountains through France and Havre. Last year a number of Spanish mules were shipped direct from Calis to New Orleans, but died on the passage.

The mammeth gun, known as the "Floyshas just been mounted at Old Point Comfo. Ya. It is said to be the largest gun in tworld, its shells weighing 300 pounds, as its squid bails \$70 pounds.

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isned, at FIFT FIVE BOLLARS.

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